

THE DEWITT WALLACE INSTITUTE FOR THE
HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE FRIENDS



JULY 1, 2018 - JUNE 30, 2019

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Director's Report	4
<i>George J. Makari</i>	
Librarian's Report	6
<i>Marisa Shaari</i>	
DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry: A History	8
<i>Megan J. Wolff</i>	
Inside the Collection:	17
David Lomas: <i>The Haunted Self: Surrealism, Psychoanalysis, Subjectivity</i>	
<i>Aaron H. Esmen</i>	
Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds	18
Siep Stuurman: "Paradoxes of Equality and Humanity"	
<i>Megan J. Wolff</i>	
Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar	
Seminar Program Director's Report	25
Seminar Presentations 2018 - 2019	28
Issues in Mental Health Policy Lecture Series	31
Fact Sheet: The Opioid Overdose Epidemic in the United States: Update	32
Working Groups	
Psychoanalysis and the Humanities	38
Psychoanalysis and the Mind Sciences	39
Psychiatry, Psychology, and Society	40
Seminar in Narrative Psychiatry	41
Research Faculty & Alumni	
Staff & Affiliated Faculty	42
Faculty News	43
Alumni News	48
Benjamin Rush Scholars Program	49
Research Faculty Publications	50
Friends of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry	53
Annual Report Committee	58

✧ DIRECTOR'S REPORT ✧

We are the only institute in the nation dedicated to bridging psychology, psychiatry, psychoanalysis, and the neurosciences together with history, the social sciences, and the arts. The great import of our community lies in that uniqueness. While we may be unusual with regard to traditional academic disciplines, we occupy that in-between space in which we all live. We are molecules and meanings, illness and beauty. Without crossing boundaries and bridging these domains, we risk ignoring vast questions – moral, humanitarian, political, and scientific – that remain critical to our understanding of mental health and illness.

In this Annual Report, you will find ample evidence of new initiatives, a superb and varied array of academic and educational activities, engagement in the public square, and the continued strengthening of the world's greatest library on the mind/brain and its troubles. I encourage you to dip into this Annual Report, and see for yourselves. However, before you do, I would like to highlight some notable events.

After eight years as the Research Librarian of the Oskar Diethelm Library, Marisa Shaari resigned, so as to take a job much closer to home and her two young children. She will be missed. Marisa was deeply reliable, always kind, professional, and unflappable. She shepherded the collections well, and maintained a vigilant eye on its priceless treasures. Many, many researchers benefited from her generosity and cunning research capacities; I am one of them. We wish her all the best, and look forward to working with the new Research Librarian, Nicole Topich, who will begin work in September of 2019.

A new Working Group has come together made up of a long-form journalist and academics from Columbia, NYU, and CUNY. The group combines expertise from different disciplines: psychiatry, philosophy, history, as well as French and German studies. All have deep interests in the “psy” sciences and their social and political impact. One from that group deserves a broader introduction: we are delighted to welcome Dr. Alexandra Bacopoulus-Viau to the faculty of the Institute. After completing her dissertation with the late John Forrester at Cambridge, Alexandra has written a fascinating account of French automatic writing and psychiatry. We look forward to her contributions to the life of the Institute.

Thank you to all of the supporters who have seen the import of our extraordinary Institution, now a half century old. There are so many of you, but I will start with our new chairman, Dr. Francis Lee. After a quarter century under Jack Barchas's stellar leadership, we could not be more fortunate than to have Dr. Lee succeed him. A brilliant neuroscientist with deep roots in our program and a wide-ranging intellect, Francis has been extremely appreciative of the scholarly work

we do at the Institute. I look forward to working with him. Jack Barchas, William Frosch, and Eli Einbinder have been stalwarts for our cause. Throughout this year, I have relied on the counsel of our Associate Director, Dr. Nate Kravis, as well as the administrative prowess and mental health policy work of Dr. Megan Wolff. Thank you, all.

Finally, I would like to single out a group of benefactors who have recognized the value of our institute. This January, our colleague Dr. Samantha Boardman along with Bara Tisch, Annelise Peterson Winter, and Hamilton South hosted an unforgettable benefit for the Institute. In conjunction with the Juilliard School, we co-sponsored a performance and lecture by our dazzling friend, Dr. Richard Kogan. Richard deftly and subtly explored the troubled life and moving work of Richard Schumann. The packed auditorium was rapt as Richard illuminated Schumann's inner travails, then sat down and performed the magical compositions of that great musician. My gratitude goes out to the gracious president of Juilliard, Damian Woetzel, to Richard, and to the kind hosts who made that evening happen.

George J. Makari, M.D.



Richard Kogan, M.D.

OSKAR DIETHELM LIBRARY

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

The Oskar Diethelm Library continues to serve as an international resource for scholars and students of psychiatry and related disciplines. Faculty, psychiatry residents, medical students and scholars from institutions in the United States, Canada, and Europe have taken advantage of the unique scope of the Library's holdings during the 2018-2019 academic year.

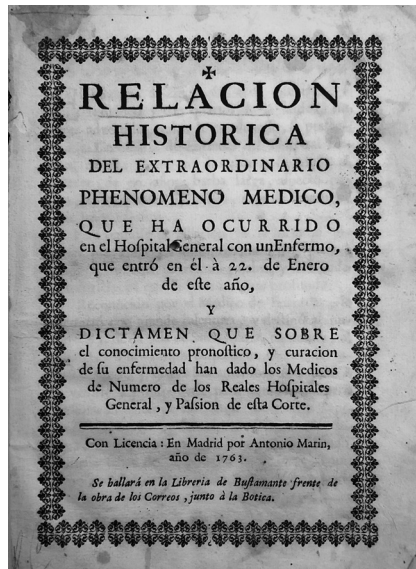
DONATIONS AND ACQUISITIONS

The library acquired two rare and valuable works this past year from antiquarian book sellers.

The first, titled *Tractatus de morbis capitis quibus functiones animales, vel omnes vel aliquae abolentur, vel imminuuntur*, is a handwritten Latin manuscript compiled by French medical student Jacques Postel in Caen, France. The manuscript dates from Postel's final year of medical school at the University of Caen in 1751, and is comprised of his notes on "diseases of the head." Subjects covered include apoplexy, paralysis, insomnia, inflammation of the brain, madness, melancholy, lethargy, coma, sleepwalking, epilepsy, catalepsy, and dizziness, as well as eye and ear complaints such as cataracts, glaucoma, deafness, tinnitus, and nose bleeds. Chapters review each ailment's causes, symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment, including pharmacological prescriptions.

The second volume is a Spanish work on catatonic depression entitled *Relación Histórica Del Extraordinario Phenomeno Médico que Ha Occurrido en el Hospital General con un Enfermo....* Written in Madrid by Antonio Marin and published in 1763, the work presents a fascinating and detailed psychiatric case history of a catatonic patient who lived in profound silence, never uttering a word but presenting himself to a hospital of his own volition.

In addition to these works, the library added over 200 books to its general collection this year though both purchase and donation. Notable amongst these acquisitions is a group of books donated by the New York State Psychiatric Institute, which closed its library and dissolved its



collection this year. As part of that process, NYSPI allowed area libraries to select books relevant to their own holdings, an opportunity for which we are very grateful.

We would also like to thank Doris Nagel, M.D., William Frosch, M.D., Theodore Shapiro, M.D., Sylvia Karasu, M.D., Marlin Mattson, M.D., Megan Wolff, Ph.D., Sandra Koffler, Alba Brizzi, and Karen Carlson-Confino for their donations of books and other items of interest to the library.

INTERNSHIPS

We were fortunate to host two graduate student interns in the Spring semester, 2019. Jessica Wheeler, a graduate student in library science at Queens College, worked on a project to organize, re-house, and create a finding aid for the papers of renowned American psychiatrist, psychoanalyst, and professor Jacob Arlow. Our collection of Dr. Arlow's papers include 29 document boxes containing correspondence, documents, publications, lectures and professional writings, notes and other personal and professional materials dating from 1944 to 2004, with the bulk of the material dating to the 1970s and 80s.

Caroline Jedlicka, also a graduate student in library science at Queens College, assisted with various archival projects, including doing research for future exhibits, and cataloging individual items into our content management system. She also started to organize and describe the papers of Norman Dain, Ph.D., a past member of our Institute and a distinguished historian of mental illness and its treatment.

In addition to their main projects, both Jessica and Caroline assisted with scanning, copy requests, researcher inquiries, and other everyday tasks that came up in the library. We are very grateful for the time and effort they put into their internships here at the library this year.

SMARTFEST

This year, the library participated in the 6th annual SMARTFest, an event run by Weill Cornell ITS and the Samuel J. Wood Library to promote emerging tech and helpful services for WCM faculty, staff, and students. Staff erected an exhibit of highlights from our collection and offered SMARTFest attendees information and brochures about the Oskar Diethelm Library and the Institute for the History of Psychiatry. The event was an excellent way to showcase our amazing collection and to promote the Library and Institute to a new audience. We estimate that we interacted with at least 70 attendees, many of whom were very interested to learn Weill Cornell had a library and institute devoted to the history of psychiatry.

I encourage all of our members and friends to visit the library, and utilize our rich material resources to further your research.

Marisa Shaari, MLIS

THE DEWITT WALLACE INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

A HISTORY

The DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry is an interdisciplinary research unit in the Department of Psychiatry of the Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College of Cornell University and New York-Presbyterian Hospital. Its mission is to support, carry out, and advise scholarship in a broad range of issues relevant to the present day theory and practice of psychiatry. Since its inception in 1958, the Institute has sought to use in-depth studies of the past to enhance understanding of the many complex matters that surround contemporary thinking and practice regarding mental health and illness. Over the last few decades, Institute faculty have made critical contributions to debates surrounding matters like de-institutionalization, the history of the mind-brain problem, stereotyping, the scientific status of psychoanalysis, and the conceptual origins of different forms of mental illness.

Directed since 1996 by the scholar and psychiatrist Dr. George Makari, the Institute has branched out beyond history to foster studies at the interface of the “psy” sciences and the humanities, including explorations of the arts, medical ethics, and mental health policy. Thanks to Dr. Megan Wolff, the Institute has taken up the responsibility to create fact sheets to help inform public debate on the many pressing mental health issues that face us today, from the relationship of psychiatric illness to homelessness and gun violence, to the opiate crisis and the incarceration of the mentally ill.

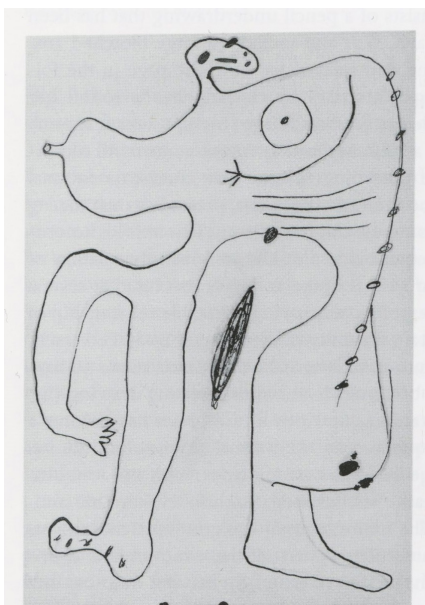
All of these scholarly efforts are deeply enriched by the Oskar Diethelm Library, under the stewardship of Marisa Shaari, MLIS. Started in 1936, the Diethelm is the library of record for American psychiatry, and one of the greatest such collections in the world. Its more than 30,000 volumes in Latin, English, German, French and more, commence with incunabula on witches and humours from the 15th century and end with yesterday’s discovery on neurotransmitters. In addition to its unsurpassed collection of printed matter, the library is the repository of manuscript collections from critical individuals and numerous organizations. We are honored to host researchers from near and far who seek to extract the innumerable untold stories and lessons that lie in this treasure trove.

The Institute hosts the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar, the longest running colloquium of its type in the United States. It convenes working groups that bring together researchers in specific domains, a speaker series on Mental Health Policy, and various educational activities for students. With an open atmosphere that draws a mix of psychiatrists, psychologists, psychoanalysts,

historians, ethicists, literary critics, and others, the Institute hopes to bridge studies of the past with the science of the future, and connect the domains of science and the humanities, a necessity if our understanding of ourselves is to encompass our overwhelming mix of genes, neurons, brains, minds, selves, families, and societies.

The Institute's foundation was laid in 1936 with the arrival of Dr. Oskar Diethelm, a young protégé of psychiatrist Adolf Meyer, who shared his mentor's passionate interest in books and history. When he arrived at Payne Whitney, Diethelm noted that there were fewer than 100 books available at the clinic. As the newly-appointed Chair of the Department of Psychiatry, he presented the Board of Trustees with the argument that one could not practice psychiatry well without an appreciation of the history and the development of its theories and techniques. Persuaded, the Board allocated funds for the creation of an historical library within the psychiatric clinic. From early in his tenure, Diethelm made annual summer trips to Europe, where he surveyed the holdings of the chief university medical schools and libraries, and haunted used book stalls to replicate their collections. In France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, he purchased texts to send back to Payne Whitney, which soon boasted a distinct collection of rare books and manuscripts. With holdings that included nearly all of the psychiatric classics and a growing collection of early doctoral dissertations, the Clinic's new library quickly became a formidable resource in the history of psychiatry, one of the only such repositories in the United States.

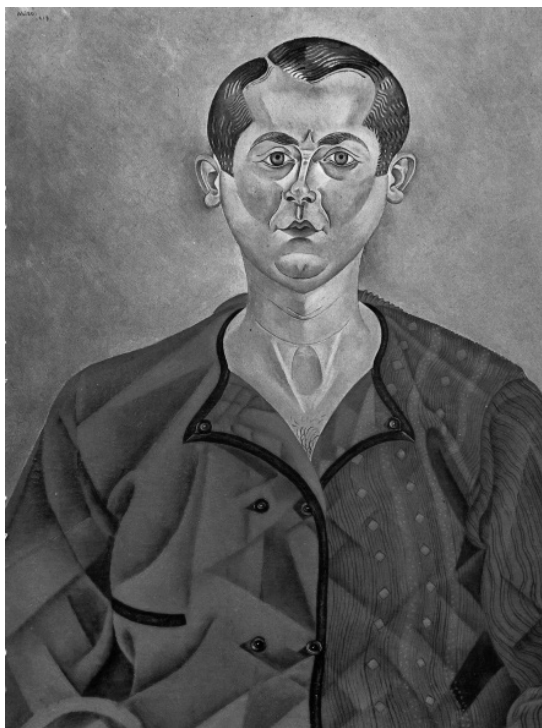
Oskar Diethelm brought more than an interest in books to the culture of the Payne Whitney Clinic. He also introduced a change in the way that scholars thought about medicine and history, one that had been sweeping across Europe for decades. As the feverish pace of scientific discovery had begun to slow, medicine was becoming more self-reflective. Since 1900, new libraries, societies, and international congresses emerged across the Continent, and the creation of new journals and even professorships marked the maturation of the field. Development was somewhat slower in the United States, but when the first American Institute for the History of Medicine was founded



Pablo Picasso, *Standing Figure*. 1927.

at Johns Hopkins in 1929, Oskar Diethelm was present to witness it.

From 1925 to 1936, Diethelm studied under Adolf Meyer at the Phipps Clinic at Johns Hopkins. The two men shared much in common. Both were natives of Switzerland and possessed the hallmarks of European humanism: a sophisticated knowledge of intellectual history, a wide-ranging interest in politics, history, and culture, and a patrician reverence for books. In 1932, Henry Sigerist, another denizen of Switzerland and one of the brightest lights of medical history in Europe, assumed the directorship of the new Medical History Institute at Hopkins. That historian's intellectual approach and methods fit neatly with those of Diethelm and Meyer, and his personal charm and acumen attracted numerous students. Sigerist believed fervently that medical history could serve as a bridge between science and the humanities, and that it could throw light on present practices. "History," he noted, "will make the modern physician aware that his medicine is not the product of recent decades but rather the result of a long and troubled development, and that our grains of truth emerged from a sea of errors, a sea we are still wading in." It was an attitude which set the tone for the discipline's development in the United States, and one that Diethelm would carry with him to Payne Whitney.



Joan Miró, *Self-Portrait*. 1919.

As Sigerist set about building up a new historical library at Hopkins, he turned for advice to his colleagues. Adolf Meyer possessed a personal library of psychiatric literature so extensive that he and his student were promptly called upon to help, and Oskar Diethelm found himself pressed into service purchasing and arranging the library's psychiatric section. He realized as he did so that no collection existed at any university or medical center that did justice to the history of psychiatry. It was a deficiency that he would work to remedy for the rest of his life.

Guided by Oskar Diethelm, by 1953 the historical collection at Payne Whitney had blossomed into an attractive, wood-lined library with rare books in glass-enclosed cases and an eager clientele. Interest in the history of medicine was growing nationwide, and in 1958, the National Institute for Mental Health announced a series of grants to support research in the field. Eric T. Carlson, a student of Oskar Diethelm's, successfully applied for one of these grants, obtaining the seed money that would formally launch the Section on the History of Psychiatry and the Behavioral Sciences at Payne Whitney. The grant aimed to promote "the study of the development of psychiatric thought in America," and provided enough funds for a researcher and for a part-time Section director. Diethelm appointed Carlson to the new Directorship, a position he would hold until his death 34 years later.

The History Section opened with a flurry of activity. After consulting with a prominent Columbia historian Richard Hofstadter, Carlson took steps to create an atmosphere of interdisciplinary collaboration. With money obtained from an NIMH grant for the study of the development of psychiatric thought in America, Carlson recruited Norman Dain, one of Hofstadter's promising graduate students, as a research assistant. Based on a nucleus composed of Carlson, Dain, and the young psychiatrist Jacques Quen, the cluster of half a dozen scholars and researchers who gathered every other week soon grew to a body of regular seminar attendees. Their research projects developed into academic journal articles and a number of seminal books in the field. For Dr. Carlson, one of the primary goals of the section and its work was to connect isolated scholars. The seminar offered a venue for communication and collaboration. At the 1959 American Psychiatric Association meeting, attendees discussed founding a newsletter on psychiatric history. Soon thereafter, Carlson took on the project himself, launching the *History of the Behavioral Sciences Newsletter* in 1960. The newsletter was so successful that in 1965 it became the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, a peer-reviewed organ that thrives to this day.

When Dr. Diethelm retired in 1962, the rare books library was named in his honor. The collection had grown enormously. In addition to Diethelm's assemblage of British and American works from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, it now included items dating from the 15th century in Latin, French, German and Italian, and selected works in Arabic, Dutch, Hungarian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish. It had begun to reach its founder's goal as the preeminent collection on the history of psychiatry.

To widen the library's circle of supporters, Dr. Carlson launched the "Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library" in 1964. The appeal prompted donors to establish a significant fund for the acquisition of manuscript and archival material two years later -- the first private gift of special funding. Carlson regarded the

contribution as a milestone in the library's development, and in recognition he presented his own collection of manuscripts to the library. In the years that followed, acquisitions of unpublished materials gained momentum, and the library began receiving archival collections from bodies such as the American Foundation for Mental Hygiene, and from individuals such as Donald Winnicott, Herbert Spencer, Thomas Salmon, and S. Weir Mitchell. In 1966, the merger of the Westchester Division (formerly the Bloomingdale Asylum) and the Payne Whitney Clinic brought the historical books of the Division to the shelves of the Diethelm Library. Because the Bloomingdale library had been in operation since 1823, the accession made the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library the oldest collection of psychiatric literature in the country.

The decades that followed were enormously productive ones. Active participant Dr. Jacques Quen, who for years had mentored fellows, residents, and medical students with an interest in the history of psychiatry, became Associate Director in 1971. The following year, a grant from the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation made possible a pair of dedicated lecture series, one on "The Historical Development of the Mind-Body Problem" and the other a two-year program on the work of Adolf Meyer. At the completion of the second series, the Director and Associate Director edited and published *American Psychoanalysis, Origins and Development: The Adolf Meyer Seminars*. In the meantime, Norman Dain, who had cut his teeth studying with Ted Carlson, was becoming one of the most eminent historians of American psychiatry in the country, and in 1975 the Section honored him with a faculty appointment, making Dain the first historian in a Department of Psychiatry. He was joined in the distinction in 1978, when Sander L. Gilman, then a prominent academic at Cornell's Ithaca campus, also received an appointment. Having arrived in 1977 for a sabbatical year with the Section, Dr. Gilman completed a landmark book on the history of psychiatry and visual imagery, and began research on the concepts of degeneration, sexuality, and stereotyping, which would later be another hallmark of his scholarship.

In 1979, a move to larger and more attractive quarters on the ninth floor of the Payne Whitney Clinic further facilitated research activities. Additional conferences, grants, and acquisitions continued to enhance the activities of the Section. A 1984 symposium held at Bear Mountain, NY, yielded a volume entitled *Split Minds/Split Brains: Historical and Current Perspectives*, once again edited by Jacques Quen. In 1985, a gift from noted psychoanalyst and historian Mark Kanzer enabled the participation of a series of research fellows, who took up residence at the library while in pursuit of their doctorates. Dubbed the Carlson Pre-doctoral Fellowship, the funds supported the early work of scholars like Leonard Groopman, Daniel Burston, Jan Goldstein, and John Efron.

A series of challenges followed, which ultimately resulted in a number of new beginnings. The sudden death of Founding Director Eric Carlson in January, 1992, brought with it a period of loss and reorganization. Long-time participant Dr. Jacques Quen took charge as Acting Director and formalized a steering committee that Dr. Carlson had once created for the discussion of policy issues. The “policy group” had much to consider. A major modernization project at New York Hospital anticipated the tearing down of Payne Whitney in 1994. A new space would have to be planned for the Library and its associated programs, a new director appointed, and a new permanence sought. The death of Oskar Diethelm in 1993 provided further opportunity for taking stock, and so a site visit that year was initiated to consider the major questions about the Section’s future.

In their report, evaluators Gert Brieger, Gerald Grob, and Stanley Jackson found that the past seminars and future potential of the Section and its now unrivaled library dwarfed the uncertainties of the present moment. Psychiatry, they noted, had much to gain from an understanding of its history, and they strongly recommended reinforcing the future of the section.

Toward that end, a recent research fellow, Dr. George Makari, was appointed Acting Director and tasked with strengthening the Section. A full-time librarian and archivist was hired for the first time. With the tearing down of Payne Whitney, the collection moved temporarily to quarters at the New York Academy of Medicine, where it took up a mile of borrowed shelf space. When the collection was finally settled at the Academy, the librarian worked to integrate and reorganize the papers, books, journals, and manuscripts. A grant obtained during this period allowed for the books to be computer cataloged and made available online, a significant step toward modernization for the coming century. Invaluable and extremely rare books were identified and entered into OCLC, the worldwide library database. Often they were the only such holdings in the nation. It became clear that the Oskar Diethelm Library was the finest such collection in the United States.



Joan Miró, *Self-Portrait I*.
October 1937 - March 1938.

While the collection sojourned uptown, the Section on the History of Psychiatry continued its research seminars at Cornell Medical College. “As the History of Psychiatry Section became less a concrete place and more of an idea, our research and educational mission became more defined,” remarked Dr. Makari. Benefactors Frank and Nancy Richardson agreed. In 1994, they created an endowment to support the now-renamed Richardson Seminars on the History of Psychiatry. A year later, funds raised in memory of Ted Carlson supported Dr. Makari’s inauguration of the Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds. First delivered by the eminent Roy Porter in 1995, the Carlson Lecture honors lifetime achievement and has now showcased the work of scholars such as Charles Rosenberg, Nancy Tomes, and Ian Hacking. In 1995, Dr. Makari and Professor Sander Gilman initiated a monograph series, the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry. A year later, Dr. Makari was appointed Director of the Section, just in time to help with the planning for the new library space. When the collection moved into its new accommodations in the Baker Tower in 1999, it relocated into a centralized, fully modernized state of the art facility, staffed with an archivist and a professional administrator for the first time.

Over the many years, the Section (once one of four research “sections” at Payne Whitney) had outgrown its name. To represent its full array of academic, scholarly, educational, and library activities, the Section was rechristened the Institute for the History of Psychiatry, and the magnified collection was renamed the Oskar Diethelm Library. The creation of a pair of Working Groups to study psychoanalytic history and representation in the arts expanded its range of events, and in 2003, to provide additional leadership in the face of so much activity, Nathan M. Kravis was appointed Associate Director of the Institute. The tradition of supporting research fellows was rejuvenated in 2008 with the establishment of the Benjamin Rush Scholars Program, which is open to psychiatry residents with an interest in the history of the field. The following year, in grateful recognition of longstanding support by The DeWitt Wallace Foundation, the Institute became The DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry.

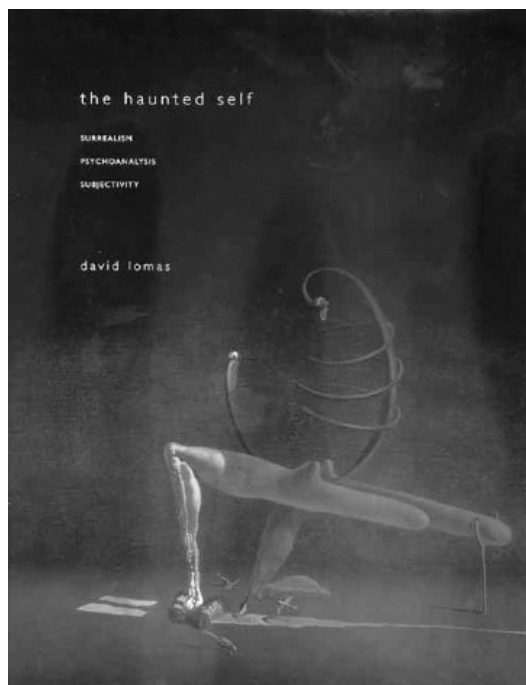
The Institute continues to expand in fulfillment of its mission to bridge the past and the future, and to cross from science to the humanities -- all this in order to better understand the mind, the brain, and the individual complexities that come with embodied psychic life. Its commitment to aiding public dialogue about the many issues our society faces regarding matters of mental health and illness have led to public outreach and topical, open-to-the-public mental health policy forums. The Diethelm Library’s ever expanding wealth of archival material such as personal papers, institutional records, and ephemera continues to grow; it presently holds the archives of over sixteen organizations in American psychiatry, including the American Psychoanalytic Association, and can be considered the library of record for American behavioral science.

It might be argued that in the 21st century, the Institute for the History of Psychiatry has fulfilled Dr. Diethelm's dream. The Institute serves as an unusual academic center, an invaluable and irreplaceable resource for a world-wide network of researchers. It is a unique forum, crossing disciplinary borders to deepen our understanding of what makes mental life and what determines its ills. Thanks to the efforts of its many supporters, the Institute today is a center for scholarly collaboration, research and the preservation of significant works, unrivaled by any other facility in the academic world.

Megan J. Wolff, Ph.D., M.P.H.



Pablo Picasso, *Girl Before Mirror*. 1932.



⌘ INSIDE THE COLLECTION ⌘

DAVID LOMAS, *THE HAUNTED SELF:*

SURREALISM, PSYCHOANALYSIS, SUBJECTIVITY

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2000.

T*he Haunted Self* is a deeply-thought triad of studies bearing on such critical issues as “surrealism,” “psychoanalysis,” and “subjectivity.” Particular attention is given to the work of such developing masters of the 1920s as Picasso, Miro, Max Ernst, and Salvador Dali, and particular scholarship is applied by the French psychoanalyst Jaques Lacan. The author, David Lomas, is skillful in interpreting the views and the products of a variety of French early masters (Picasso especially), and integrating them with the classic contributions of such dedicated scholars as Sigmund Freud and, in an occasional jocular style, Gertrude Stein.

As an example of Lomas’ penetrating work, I would suggest the final classic chapter, “Making Faces,” in the course of which he argues that, “Drawing on a psychoanalytic model, a portrait transition must be thought of as a dialectic of self and other” (p87). Indeed, Lomas succeeds in demonstrating how, “between 1937 and 1942, Juan Miró not only reinvents the nearly moribund genre of self-portraiture, he also reinvents himself” (p188).

Ultimately, Lomas concludes with “the foregoing analysis of self portraits by Joan Miro has sought to demonstrate... that, at certain moments anyway, surrealism entered into an open transaction with the O/other, the full cost of which for a humanist conception of the self has yet to be counted” (p 213). “My intention,” he states, “has been to recover as far as possible an historicized awareness of the crisis surrealism confronted....” “History,” he concludes, “like psychoanalysis, is a transferential process” (p214).

Aaron H. Esman, M.D.

⌘ ERIC T. CARLSON ⌘
MEMORIAL GRAND ROUNDS

“PARADOXES OF HUMANITY AND COMMON EQUALITY”

To the framers of the Declaration of Independence, it was a “self evident” truth that “all men are created equal.” To Professor Siep Stuurman, however, it is not self evident at all, a subject he emphasized in his latest book, *The Invention of Humanity: Equality and Cultural Difference in World History* (Harvard University Press, 2017), and in the lecture he delivered for the annual Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds on May 15, 2019.

Dr. Stuurman, who is professor emeritus of the History of Ideas at Utrecht University in the Netherlands, has studied and written about the dialectic of equality and inequality in history for much of his career. A global intellectual history expert, he held the Chair in European History at Erasmus University (Rotterdam) from 1994 to 2010, and the Chair of the History of Political Thought at the University of Amsterdam from 1985 to 1994. His many books and publications on the history of political thought consider questions of common humanity, equality, and state formation. His most recent book explores the evolution of the concept of equality itself, tracing the roots and stems of the idea across 3,000 years of human experience. This is no small project. In 672 pages, the book takes an ambitious, sweeping look at the writings of philosophers from the first millenium BCE (the “Axial Age”), to the European Enlightenment, and onward through the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As one reviewer notes, “[F]ew books could be more timely than one focused on the origins and evolution of the concept of equality in world history.” In the current political sphere, his work may provide a tool for better understanding the construction of xenophobia and difference. In the consulting room or clinic, it might offer a perspective on issues such as where the line is drawn between pathology and difference, and on the nuanced and insidious construction of stigma. As we investigate these topics, we may find that intellectual historians and psychotherapists both try to think about thoughts and feelings, and what is foundational to each. Both apprehend that attributes which seem immovable and innate in fact have a history, and can be deconstructed.

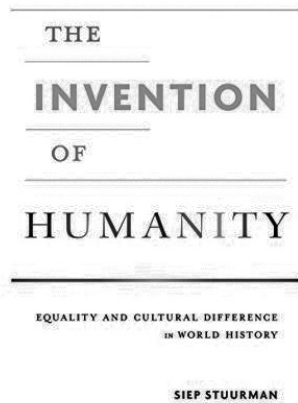
Stuurman opens *The Invention of Humanity* with the remark that common humanity and equality are not “primeval facts” that patiently await discovery. “We should rather conceive of them as inventions of novel and potentially disruptive ways of looking at human relationships.” For the greater part of human history, those relationships were based on an assumption of inequality so foundational and so deeply held that, he notes, it was the “raw material of world

history.” Stuurman explores how and under what historical circumstances such ideas became thinkable, and then acceptable. “How could it happen that people came to see foreigners as fellow human beings or even as equals?” he asks. “How did they arrive at the daring vision that all human beings on earth are basically alike and should be considered members of the overarching meta-community that was eventually denoted by the term humanity?”

He opened his lecture with a similar focus. “These concepts do not universalize themselves,” he assured the audience. Once arrived at, they are readily challenged by a world accustomed to seeing differently. The concept of human equality was particularly fraught, Stuurman indicated, because in addition to defying the status quo, the notion was often internally inconsistent. Affirmations of equality and inequality “can be found together in one and the same text,” he noted, “as if the authors had been unable to make up their minds one way or the other.” The incongruities brought benefits as well as drawbacks. For those who found notions of universal equality too radical or too challenging, carve-outs could be justified to limit its reach. Nobles, for instance, could be urged to accept equality across their own social class, leaving the lower strata in some other category. Such exceptions allowed the concept of human equality to be palatable to a broader range of groups, speeding its acceptance. But they also made the notion of equality an unstable one, easily manipulated, and subject to exclusions. The upshot of this is an intellectual history that is far more variegated than historians and political economists commonly assume, and one which better explains why (and how) an embrace of universal equality has been so slow in coming.

If asked to speculate on the origins of the modern concept of equality, most Westerners are likely to point to seventeenth century Europe. There, alongside other Enlightenment notions such as perfectibility and progress, thinkers articulated a notion of equality and rights that resonates in the present day. For most of us, this is the “creation story” of modern thought. Stuurman’s book expands this narrative enormously, and he is quick to point out that the acceptance of cultural pluralism is not a European monopoly. Nevertheless, he focused his comments in the Carlson lecture on this familiar terrain.

Stuurman’s project includes an evaluation of the political uses, limitations, and paradoxes of equality, and in his lecture he made it clear that in the development of modern



thought, these elements were apparent from the first instant. As a primary example, he drew attention to Diderot's *Encyclopedia*, [1751-1765], which contained over 72,000 entries and was the most widely disseminated text of the Enlightenment. Though modelled on preexisting works, Diderot's *Encyclopedia* was the first reference book in French, English, or German to frame the notion of equality not as a mathematical concept but a political one. The author of the entry, Louis de Jaucourt, wrote that "natural equality" is that which exists among all men by the constitution of their nature. "This equality is the principle and foundation of liberty, because without this equality, liberty would be the privilege or the right of a few, not the privilege or the right of all." The definition had the well-articulated, powerful framing of so many Enlightenment pronouncements, but no sooner had Jaucourt set forth its theoretical framework than he utilized it as a weapon with which to critique French absolutism. The "arbitrary power" of princes, courtesans, and first ministers, the scholar continued, illustrated a violation of equality. These figures possessed all the wealth of the nation, while the rest of the citizens had only the bare necessities, "and the greater part of the people groan in poverty." This was a bold statement, and Jaucourt may have realized its power to repel as well as attract. Temporizing, he went on to reassure his readers that he was not a fanatical advocate of absolute equality. The grades and distinctions of political regimes were a necessary good, he assured them; too much equality could lead to the rise of a despot and the destruction of a republic. To satisfy himself as well as his critics, Jaucourt deployed a concept of equality that was open and multidirectional. Equality was a positive value – when it was used judiciously.

This type of temporizing was repeated by the vast majority of thinkers whose work followed Jaucourt. Enlightenment social and political thought was Janus-faced, noted Stuurman: "from the outset, the invention of modern equality was paralleled by the invention of new and equally modern discourses of inequality." Such discourses belonged to four main branches. The first, political economy, justified economic inequality in terms of utility and productivity. The second, the new theories of sexual difference, posited that women were naturally "other," and should not pretend to be equal with men; rather, women should "complement" the males. The third, racial classification, sorted humanity into "natural" taxonomies intended to imitate other branches of the animal kingdom (these were inherently hierarchical, with white Europeans at the top). The fourth, which Stuurman took to be the most significant, was a new language of philosophical history that presented the progress of humanity as a march through four stages: hunting, pastorage, farming, and commerce. On the surface, these phases were neutral and chronological, as inevitable as sunrise, but in practice they were hierarchical. Only Europeans could be found in commercial society -- the fourth and highest state -- while other groups languished in primitive and backward cultures. Ostensibly all humans possessed

the same cognitive capabilities, an inherent equality which made it possible to climb through the ranks, but in practice the untapped potential of the “savage” groups made them inherently lesser, inferior. “They were physically present in the 18th century world,” Stuurman observed, “but philosophically speaking their time was over.”

Such a view was colonialist, and gradually became subject to its own critique. From the mid-1700s on, European interest in what we now call globalization increased. On the one hand, the impact of global trade offered a new kind of equality, as people from the most distant regions became joined to one another by new connections and new needs. In 1770, philosopher Guillaume-Thomas Raynal wrote of commerce and free trade as beneficial forces likely to invite peaceful relations between all parts of the world. Raynal asserted that commercial wars ought to be considered oxymorons. They ought to be, but they were not. Beyond the optimistic theories describing the colonial world, Raynal recorded a reality of state-granted monopolies, slavery, piracy, and the destruction of natives, all of which gave way “to the modern, somber, and dismal view of global history.” It was a reality in which the imperative to conquer new lands involved the extermination of the inhabitants, followed by the quest to capture, enslave, and subjugate a continent of Negroes in order to cultivate the new holdings. “All the coasts and all the seas [are] drenched in blood,” wrote



Joan Miró. *Woman in Revolt*. 1938.

Raynal. It was a cycle so cruel and barbaric that Raynal seemed to fear it as a process of de-civilization, one that might sooner or later infest Europe itself.

Nevertheless, by the end of the 18th century the triumphant outcomes of the American, French, and Haitian revolutions had managed to consecrate the concept of equality in three major sites. Liberty was on the move, or seemed to be. It was also, however, limited in scope. "American equality was white and male," Stuurman informed his audience. "French equality was male, and its breach of the color line was short lived and only affirmed in the second revolution in 1848. Haitians abolished the color line, but not the gender barrier, and the nation installed an enduring autocratic regime which limited individual liberty." Even with these limitations, the idea of equality was still broad enough to prompt a backlash, especially when extended to non-white peoples. In the wake of the Haitian revolution and the shadow of American slave emancipation, scientific racism took on a new life and credibility that clawed back the equality of people of color. After the defeat of Napoleon, race became a master concept on a global scale, and civilization came to be equated with whiteness. Physical anthropologists turned to the hard evidence of skulls to demonstrate

the validity of white supremacy. Philosophers abandoned the idea of a history in which all peoples possessed the culture and capacity to move on to a higher stage of development. They embraced instead a vision of the non-white races as people without history, without fellow feeling, and without a future.

Proponents of universal equality had to fight an uphill battle. The critics who emerged to challenge ideas of inequality included Mahatma Ghandi, Frederick Douglass, Franz Boas, and W.E.B. Du Bois, and their writings spurred a globalization of equality thinking in this period. Two world wars and the ascendancy of fascism provided a dampening influence. "It was only after the defeat of Nazi Germany and imperial Japan," noted Stuurman, "that the



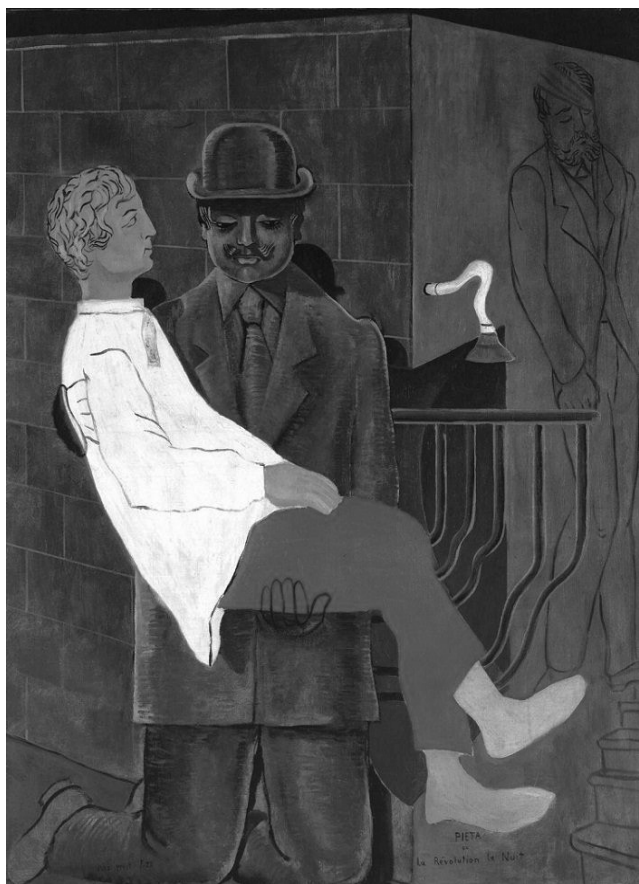
Max Ernst. *Schizophrenia*. 1923.

way was cleared for a new upsurge in the concept of universal equality and a dismantling of scientific racism.”

The most important display of that enhancement, argued Stuurman, can be found in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the document adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December, 1948, which set out fundamental, universal human rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples. The Declaration, noted Stuurman, was “a moral beacon buttressed by the political authority of the world’s sovereign states, including the great republics.” It forbade discrimination based on personal characteristics of virtually any stripe, and most importantly it emphatically asserted equality of the races. It did not, however, include the right to national self-determination, an omission that, Stuurman warned, created the same sort of contradictions that had plagued other articulations of equality. By failing to enshrine national sovereignty, the Declaration allowed for the continuation of colonialist practices, as well as the racism they entailed. “The final result was that a new concept of worldwide universal equality was destabilized from its inception,” lamented Stuurman. “The great powers had accepted it, but not wholeheartedly, and in the colonies... racist mindsets and practices persisted.” The creation of the Declaration had been a positive step, signaling an important philosophical shift by a plurality of nations. But the document’s internal contradictions made it the latest in a lineage of statements that could be open and multidirectional. To be efficacious, it would need to be interpreted, supported, and championed. It was one more articulation of rights that could not stand on its own, but would have to be fought for.

“My final conclusion is that universal concepts such as common humanity, equality, and liberty, should not be regarded as static, but as continually evolving political and intellectual forces,” summarized Stuurman. There always are backlashes, and new problems that have to be addressed. “The hard work,” he added, “is never done.”

Megan J. Wolff, Ph.D., M.P.H.



Max Ernst. *Pietà or Revolution by Night*. 1923.

✧ RICHARDSON SEMINAR ✧ ON THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

SEMINAR PROGRAM DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The 2018-2019 academic year at the Richardson Seminar was deeply stimulating and thought provoking. A hub for clinicians, historians, scholars, public intellectuals, and the interested public, the seminar hosts an esteemed guest speaker every other week, whose lecture is followed by an open and a lively discussion. At a time when historical truth matters ever more (as Lynn Hunt concluded in her recent book), the Richardson Seminar is determined to educate its community and the public about the past, so as to discern decisive links and create possible bridges to the future of psychiatry, mental health, and public health -- indeed, for the general well-being of our society.

Against the backdrop of the recent opioid epidemic, we opened the academic year 2018-2019 with four lectures on the history of addiction. Professor Eugene Raikhel, who came to us from the Department for Comparative Human Development at the University of Chicago, spoke about pathological desires in Russia; Professor Chris Millard from the University of Sheffield, United Kingdom, urged us to think about “lived experience” and its supposedly privileged status in writing the history of addiction; and Professor Sarah Chaney from Queen Mary University, London, presented us with a fascinating talk about the different aspects of the history of self-harm. Professor Claire Clark, who is the author of *The Recovery Revolution: The Battle Over Addiction Treatment in the United States* (Columbia, 2017), visited from the University of Kentucky's College of Medicine to present on her interview-based research with drug-rehabilitation professionals, a lecture in which she emphasized the role of treatment activists in the development of American drug policy.

We concluded the Fall term with two lectures that utilized psychoanalysis as a tool for writing the history of destruction and violent conflicts. Professor Jacqueline Rose, a member of the British Psychoanalytic Society, travelled from the Institute for the Humanities at Birkbeck College in London, and presented an address on the silenced protests in South Africa and the denial of history. Professor Stefanos Geroulanos, who teaches at the Department of History at New York University, presented his research on the idea of disintegration as it is elaborated in Freud's concept of the death instinct, as well as in W.H.R. Rivers' concept of the endangered self. Both of these lectures illustrated the compelling importance of integrating archival research with theories and concepts in philosophy, literature, anthropology, and the social sciences when making interventions in the present.

During the Spring 2019 semester, we delved deeper into the archives of our field

and heard about mental health in the ancient world. Prof. Ciarra Thuminger, a classical philologist from the Humboldt University in Berlin, presented us with the ancient roots of key topics in contemporary psychiatry. Her talk about the efforts in ancient Greece to localize mental pathology in the body, and her instruction on the close reading of Greek ancient texts, were a treat. In a similar fashion, Prof. Youval Rothman from the department of Jewish History at Tel Aviv University invited the audience to accompany him in his studies of Byzantine texts on mental health. Rothman, who developed a unique methodology to navigate among the fields of history, religious studies, and psychology, spoke about the relational perception of the psyche in Byzantium.

The historical origins of some of our current debates were also presented in talks by Dr. Bican Polat, a fellow at Tsinghua University, Beijing, who traced the genealogy of our current attachment theories. Prof. Kathryn Tabb from Columbia University, for her part, presented fascinating archival materials dealing with the concept of associations and psychopathology from Locke to Darwin. Finally, Dr. Cornelius Borck, who visited us from the University of Lübeck, Germany, discussed the early history of visualizing brain activity in his lecture on “Brainstorms and Brainwaves.”

Further lectures about the uses of psychoanalysis and its links to the arts were given by Prof. Helen Tyson from the University of Sussex, who presented the Stevens-Barchas Lecture, entitled “Forebodings about Fascism: Marion Milner and Virginia Woolf.” Prof. Lois Oppenheim from Montclair State University presented this year’s Esman Lecture on the subject of “Resisting Representation: A Psychoanalytic Consideration of Form and Formlessness in the Work of Agnes Martin.” And Lucy Bergeret, a doctoral candidate at Johns Hopkins University, spoke about the representation of hypnosis in literature.

The group heard an extraordinary talk by Prof. Stefania Pandolfo from the Medical Anthropology Program in Critical Studies in Medicine, Science and the Body, at the University of California, Berkeley. Pandolfo offered an overview of the field work she has done over many years with psychotic individuals and their healers in Morocco, and gave us a taste of her philosophical conceptualization of “The Enigma of Alterity.” Her research on Islam and psychoanalysis appeared in a special edition of *Psychoanalysis and History*, edited by our colleague, Professor Dagmar Herzog, dedicated to Psychoanalysis in the Middle East.

Our academic year concluded with the Eric T. Carlson Memorial Lecture, given, this year, by Prof. Siep Stuurman from Utrecht University, the Netherlands. Stuurman, the author of a recent book entitled *The Invention of Humanity* (Harvard UP, 2017), bases his research on a global mix of authors, spanning a range from Homer to Confucius all the way up to the Haitian writer Antenor Firmin, and the Filipino nationalist Jose Rizal. His project distills millennia of thinking about common humanity and equality, tracing the ways in which older ideas inhere

in present-day debates about human rights and the “clash of civilizations.” In his lecture, Stuurman addressed the paradoxes of “equality” and “common humanity,” and tackled thorny questions relating to the writing of global intellectual history.

The participants of this year’s Richardson Seminars found themselves enriched by these intellectual encounters, and look forward to the next year and the new round of exciting conversations it promises.

Orna Ophir, Ph.D.



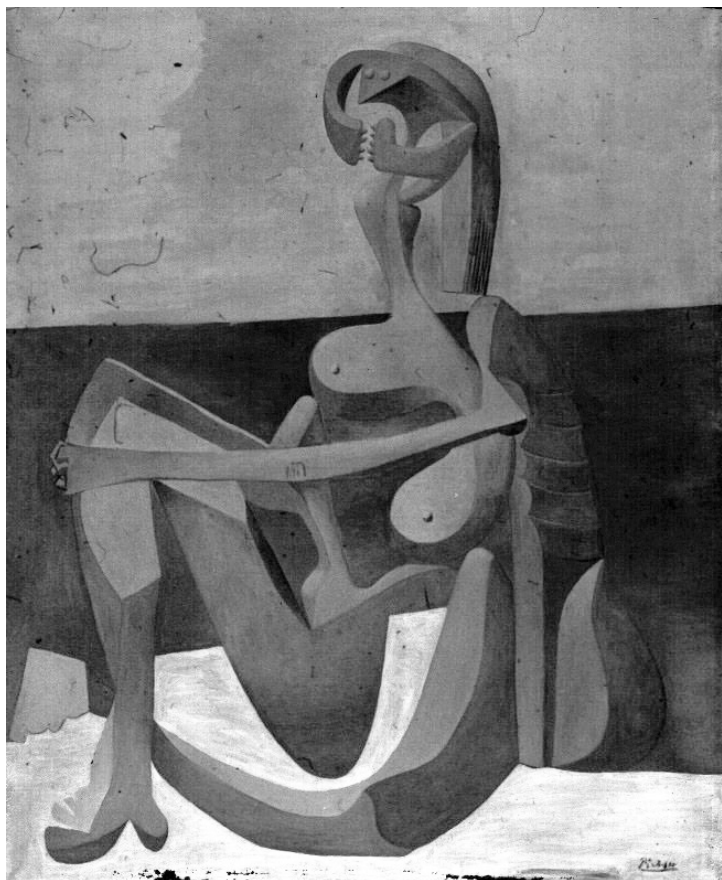
Max Ernst. *The Elephant Celebes*. 1921.

⌘ SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS ⌘
2018 - 2019

- SEPTEMBER 5** **Eugene Raikhel, Ph.D.**, University of Chicago
“Pathological Desire: Addiction, Psychosis, and Evidence in Contemporary Russia”
- SEPTEMBER 19** *No Seminar – Yom Kippur*
- OCTOBER 3** **Chris Millard, Ph.D.**, University of Sheffield
“A History of the Concept of ‘Lived Experience’: the Politics of Academic Writing on Mental Health”
- OCTOBER 17** **Claire D. Clark, Ph.D., MPH**, University of Kentucky
College of Medicine
“The Deviance of Addiction Treatment”
- NOVEMBER 7** **Ted Shapiro, M.D.**, Weill Cornell Medical College
“The Mystery of the Unsaid Name: Commonalities between God and Rumpelstiltskin: Lessons from Psychoanalysis and Linguistics”
- NOVEMBER 21** **Jacqueline Rose, Ph.D.**, Birkbeck University of London
“The Legacy: Political Protest and the Denial of History”
- DECEMBER 5** **Stefanos Geroulanos, Ph.D.**, New York University
“Just Beyond the Pleasure Principle: Homeostatic Metaphors, W.H.R. Rivers’ Endangered Self”
- DECEMBER 19** *No Seminar -- Holiday Party*

- JANUARY 2** **Helen Tyson, Ph.D.**, University of Sussex
Stevens-Barchas Lecture
 “Forebodings about Fascism: Marion Milner and Virginia Woolf”
- JANUARY 16** **Bican Polat, Ph.D.**, Tsinghua University, Beijing
 “Before Attachment Theory: Genealogy of a Psychological Concept”
- JANUARY 30** **Kathryn Tabb, Ph.D.**, Columbia University
 “Associationism and Psychopathology from Locke to Darwin”
- FEBRUARY 20** **Stefania Pandolfo, Ph.D.**, University of California Berkeley
 “The Enigma of Alterity: Thinking Madness Between
 Psychoanalysis and the Islamic Cure”
- MARCH 6** **Lois Oppenheim, Ph.D.**, Montclair State University
Esman Lecture
 “Resisting Representation: A Psychoanalytic Consideration of
 Form and Formlessness in the Work of Agnes Martin”
- MARCH 20** **Chiara Thumiger, Ph.D.**, University of Warwick
 “Phrenitis and the Localisation of Mental Pathology: The
 Ancient Roots of a Key Topic in the History of Psychiatry”
- APRIL 3** **Cornelius Borck, M.D., Ph.D.**, University of Lübeck, Germany
 “Brainstorms and Brainwaves: On the Cultures of Visualizing
 Brain Activity”
- APRIL 17** **Youval Rotman, Ph.D.**, Tel Aviv University
 “Relational Perceptions of the Psyche: History-Psychology-
 Anthropology”
- MAY 1** **Lucy Bergeret, Ph.D.(c)**, Johns Hopkins University
 “Impossible Separations: Hypnotism and the Birth of
 Psychoanalysis”
- MAY 15** **Siep Stuurman, Ph.D.**, Utrecht University
Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds
 “Paradoxes of Equality and Common Humanity from the
 Enlightenment to the Present Time”

Richardson Seminar
 “Global Intellectual History: Why, What, and How?”



Pablo Picasso. *Seated Bather*. 1930.

ISSUES IN MENTAL HEALTH POLICY

2018 - 2019

OCTOBER 31 **Jennifer Michael Hecht, Ph.D.**, The New School
“Poetry and History Against Suicide: The Place of Ideas in
Preventing Suicide -- and the Place of Preventing Suicide in
Our Ideas”

POLICY RESOURCES

To increase the public availability of factual information pertaining to mental health disorders and their care in the United States, the Institute for the History of Psychiatry has created an online resource for journalists, policymakers, scholars, students, clinicians, and others to access accurate and up to date information. Material is drawn from peer-reviewed journals, government data, public and philanthropic foundations, and other scholarly sources, and posted to our website at http://psych-history.weill.cornell.edu/mental_health_policy/index.html. New fact sheets are posted periodically and updates are added to existing ones. On the following pages, we include a sampling of the resources compiled this year.

Megan J. Wolff, Ph.D., MPH

FACT SHEET: THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC IN THE UNITED STATES: UPDATE

The opioid overdose epidemic has continued to worsen and evolve. Presently, the crisis has moved into what analysts describe as its “third wave,” wherein deaths involving synthetic opioids such as fentanyl have come to significantly outnumber those from heroin or prescription opioids.¹

Some refer to the crisis as a “triple epidemic,” characterized by rising waves of deaths due to separate types of opioids, each building on top of the prior wave.²

The third wave commenced around 2013, with an observed rise in overdose deaths due to synthetic opioids, particularly illicitly manufactured fentanyl.

Initially mixed with heroin, fentanyl powder has been found in supplies of cocaine, methamphetamine, and counterfeit prescription pills.³

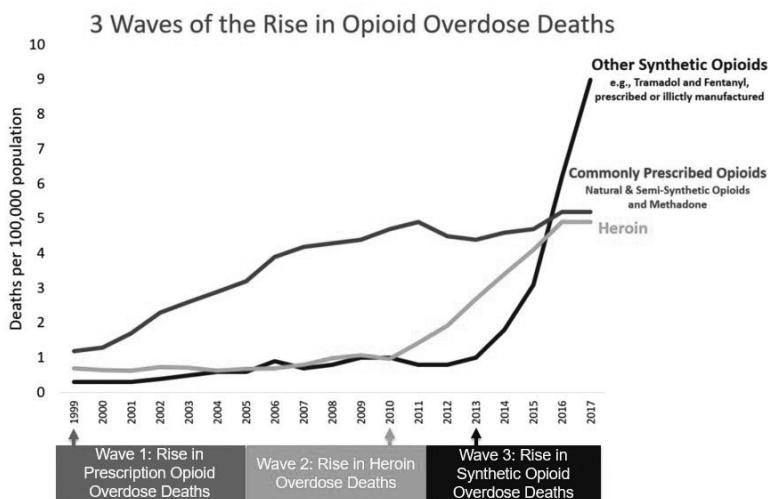
Its prevalence is increasing. According to the Office of National Drug Control Policy, 668 kilograms of fentanyl powder, originating from China, were seized in 2016, representing a 426% increase from the prior year.⁴

Regional studies have found that some users seek out fentanyl for its stronger high and lower price; others try hard to avoid it.⁵

The risks presented by fentanyl can be far greater than those associated with heroin.

The family of fentanyls has a range of potency from roughly 3 to 10,000 times that of morphine by weight.⁶ The risk of overdose is thus much greater, and the window of overdose response shorter. A greater quantity of naloxone may also be required to reverse the overdose effects.⁷

These and other factors have resulted in a stark increase in fentanyl deaths. In 2017, synthetic opioids were involved in nearly 60% of fatal overdoses involving opioids.⁹



SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System Mortality File.

Action to Stem the Epidemic: In the Clinic

Studies indicate that healthcare providers have become more cautious in their opioid prescribing practices.

In an analysis released by the CDC in January 2019, investigators noted a reduction in opioid prescribing from 7.4% of patients to 6.4% after the CDC issued its March 2016 opioid prescribing guidelines.¹⁰

From 2016 to 2017, deaths involving prescription opioids remained stable across all racial groups and urbanization levels and in most states. Five states (Maine, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Washington) experienced significant decreases.¹¹

There is no cure for opioid addiction, but the use of medication assisted treatment (MAT) is the most effective evidence-based treatment and is gradually gaining ground.¹²

MAT combines behavioral therapy with an opioid agonist medication such as buprenorphine, methadone, or naltrexone.¹³

According to Dr. Nora Volkow, Director of the National Institute of Drug Abuse, the use of MAT reduces the likelihood of overdose death by up to three-fold.¹⁴

Engagement in MAT also increases the likelihood that individuals will remain in treatment, which itself is associated with lower risk of overdose mortality.¹⁵

The use of MAT is on the rise. In 2018, nearly 15,000 physicians became certified to provide MAT—a 42 percent increase nationwide.¹⁶

Nevertheless, fewer than half of patients receive MAT due to stigma and structural barriers. The 76,037 American medical practitioners who are currently certified to prescribe buprenorphine constitute fewer than 7% of U.S. physicians.¹⁷

Advocates continue to push for measures such as the elimination of prior authorization for MAT in private insurance and Medicaid, and the improvement of provider reimbursement rates, which will expand access to treatment.¹⁹

Action to Stem the Epidemic: In the Courts

Much of the government action to address the scope and spread of the epidemic has occurred in the courts, where townships, cities, counties, and state Attorneys General have lodged lawsuits seeking damages, to recover the costs associated with providing public health services and treatment.²⁰ These costs are mounting.

Nonprofit health research institute Altarum estimates that the cost of the opioid crisis exceeded \$1 trillion from 2001 to 2017, and that it will cost an additional \$500 billion by 2020.²¹

The number and nature of lawsuits are mounting, too.

Initial litigation largely targeted Purdue Pharma, whose aggressive marketing of Oxycontin (released in 1996) is widely held to have sparked the epidemic.

In 2007, Purdue pleaded guilty to felony misbranding of the drug and paid \$634.5 million in criminal and civil fines, but subsequent legal complaints have sought to demonstrate that the company did not change its practices.²²

By September 2019, Purdue Pharma had become the subject of 2,625 pending civil actions in state and federal courts around the country.²³

Lawsuits targeting other parties, including drug distributors, pharmacies, and other opioid manufacturers have also emerged and proliferated.

In a challenge to distributors, federal prosecutors filed felony drug-trafficking charges in April, 2019, against Rochester Drug Cooperative (RDC) and two of its former executives, claiming that management had fanned the epidemic by instilling a “culture of noncompliance” that prioritized attracting business above all else. The charges sent a message that prosecutors were willing to build detailed cases on the personal complicity of upper management.²⁴

The “Big Three” drug distributors — McKesson Corp., AmerisourceBergen Corp., and Cardinal Health Inc. – had already been named in multiple state lawsuits.

Legal action against other opioid manufacturers has been significant, as well. In June, 2019, for instance, Insys Therapeutics pleaded guilty to illegal conduct regarding its promotion of Subsys, agreeing to a \$225 million global resolution.²⁵

State Attorneys General have also turned their attention to individual members of the Sackler family itself, which privately holds Purdue Pharma and whose actions on the Board of Trustees and in other leadership positions guided the dealings of the company.

In June, 2018, Massachusetts Attorney General Maura Healey named 8 members of the Sackler family as defendants, claiming that they “knew about, allowed, and directed” a long-standing deception of prescribers and consumers. “From the money that Purdue collected selling opioids, they paid themselves and their families billions of dollars.”²⁶

Numerous states, including Connecticut, Rhode Island, Utah, and New York followed this example.²⁷

In an attempt to manage the proliferation of cases, a judicial panel in 2017 consolidated over 200 federal lawsuits into a single case, known as a Multidistrict Litigation (MDL), and appointed Judge Dan Aaron Polster of the Northern District of Ohio to preside over it. The goal was to resolve the crisis with a single settlement, rather than proceeding to trial.

By January, 2019, the MDL had ballooned to 1,548 federal court cases.²⁸

Because the settlement talks were proving unproductive, Judge Polster created a “litigation track” intended to bring a series of cases to trial. These cases, known as “bellwether cases,” are intended to argue legal theories and facts before live juries. It is hoped that the verdicts obtained will help both sides determine the range of damages and define settlement options, informing whether they decide to return to negotiations or continue litigation in the courtroom.

Together, all of these cases (including the MDL) are serving as a testing ground for litigation in support of public health, pushing the boundaries and the viability of an array of arguments from tort to public nuisance claims.

The most meaningful outcome of this litigation would be the creation of a master settlement similar to the famous tobacco settlement finalized in 1998, which made internal industry documents publicly available to researchers and lawmakers, and which provided states with substantial funds to mobilize public health efforts against the effects of smoking.²⁹

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21. Rhyan, C.N. (November 16, 2017). “Research Brief: The Potential Society Benefit of Eliminating Opioid Overdose, Deaths, and Substance Use Disorders Exceeds \$95 Billion per Year,” Altarum.
22. Some of the most forceful cases include *Massachusetts vs Purdue Pharma, LP*, Superior Court, CA. Case No. 1884-cv-01808; *Oklahoma vs. Purdue Pharma, L.P., et. al.*, Case No. CJ-2017-816; *New York v. Purdue Pharma LP et al.*, Case No. 400016/2018. Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Suffolk.
23. *Purdue Pharma, LP Vs Commonwealth of Massachusetts et. al.*, Bankruptcy Court, NY. Case No. 19-23649 (RDD), filed 9/18/19.
24. *United States of America v. Rochester Drug Co-Operative, Inc.* 19 Civ.3568. Filed 4/23/19. Jeff Overlay, (April 23, 2019) “What Drove DOJ’s 1st Opioid Distributor Charges?” Law360, Accessed 4/24/19.
25. Press Release, (June 5, 2019), “Manufacturer Insys Therapeutics pleaded guilty to illegal conduct regarding its promotion of Subsys, agreeing to a \$225 million global resolution.” Department of Justice Office of Public Affairs.
26. The Sacklers named are Richard, Jonathan, Mortimer, Kathe, David, Beverly and Theresa Sackler as well as Ilene Sackler Lefcourt. *Commonwealth of MA vs. Purdue Pharma, LP et. al.*, Superior Court Civil Action No. 1884-cv-01808, Suffolk County Superior Court. 6/13/18.
27. *New York v. Purdue Pharma LP et al.*, case number 400016/2018. Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Suffolk.
28. Heaton, C. (2018). The Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement—Strategic Lessons for Addressing Public Health Problems. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 379(11), 997-1000.



Salvador Dalí. *Autumnal Cannibalism*. 1936 -1937.

✧ WORKING GROUPS ✧

WORKING GROUP ON PSYCHOANALYSIS AND THE HUMANITIES

The Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Humanities had a year of lively discussions based on members' interests and works-in-progress, reflecting the range of interests of the group. Chronologically: In the first meeting of this year, I led a discussion of Willa Cather's *The Professor's House*. Cather's reputation over the years has risen and fallen sharply in response to political currents, and it seemed timely to look at this now. Two of our meetings focussed on powerful books about particular wars: Rev. Curt Hart led a discussion of E.L. Doctorow's *The March*, about the Civil War and Sherman's march to the sea, and Dr. Rosemary Stevens led a discussion of Pat Barker's *Regeneration*, about W.H.R. Rivers' work with soldiers suffering from shell shock during World War I. On an altogether different note, Dr. Nate Kravis led a discussion of a fin-de-siècle novel of decadence, Huysmans's *Against the Grain* (*À Rebours*). At our last meeting of the year, Prof. Anne Hoffman was joined by her colleague from Fordham, Prof. Jason Morris (Biology/Genetics). They co-taught an interdisciplinary course they developed together called "Diverse Biology/Shared Humanity," and in the Working Group they led a discussion of the syllabus they created and selections from readings.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.



Joan Miró, *Composition (Head)*. 1930.

WORKING GROUP ON THE MIND SCIENCES

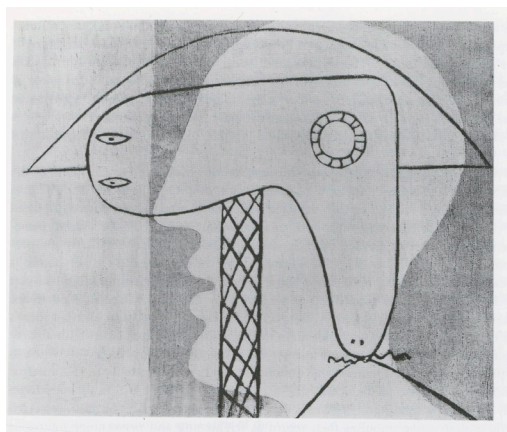
The working group began this year with a presentation by Dr. Kyle Brintz, a Rush Fellow who has been conducting research on psychiatry and the origins of artificial intelligence. Dr. Brintz's interest in the historical intersections between artificial intelligence as a field and the cognitive and neurological sciences drew his attention – and ours -- to the work of psychiatrist Warren McCulloch and the emergence of “neural network” research. At the following meeting, Ted Shapiro implored all present to “Use Your Words!” revisiting psycholinguistics and Freud's arguments about the nature of language. When the group reconvened a month later, Orna Ophir furnished excerpts from Bruno Latour, George Canguilhem, and Assen Jablensky to examine some concepts raised by a book she is writing, *The End of a Diagnosis: a History of Schizophrenia* (Polity, forthcoming). Nirav Soni sought to expand on the group's recent discussions about the nature of the case history by examining the way in which Freud used his case histories to develop boundaries around psychoanalytic writing and theorizing. Centering the discussion on Richard Gottlieb's article, “Reconstruction in A Two-Person World May Be More About The Present Than The Past: Freud and The Wolf Man, an Illustration,” (JAPA 2017), Nirav drew attention to the afterlife that case histories often retain in analytic theory, education, and practice. Bob Michels closed the academic year with a discussion of Jeffrey Berman and Paul Mosher's *Off The Tracks: Cautionary Tales about the Derailing of Mental Health Care*, Volume 1 (New York: IPBooks, 2019). This volume deals with sexual and nonsexual boundary violations, and the group focused on the relationship of Ralph Greenson with Marilyn Monroe, and subsequent breaches of confidentiality.

George J. Makari, M.D.

WORKING GROUP ON PSYCHIATRY, PSYCHOLOGY, AND SOCIETY

The Working Group on Psychiatry, Psychology, and Society came together from discussions between Orna Ophir, Dagmar Herzog, myself and others, who recognized that there was a group of excellent historians, philosophers, and scholars, isolated in different institutions and departments. We began to ask around and found that a number enthusiastically embraced the idea of creating a place where they could discuss their work and gather useful feedback. In addition to Dagmar, Orna, and myself, we were delighted to recruit a number of prolific scholars, including NYU's Stefanos Geroulanos, NYU doctoral candidate Jonas Knatz, Columbia's Thomas Dodman and Katie Tabb, the *New Yorker* writer Rachel Aviv, and Institute faculty Nate Kravis, Len Groopman, and Alexandra Bacopoulos-Viau. The group's first meeting featured wide-ranging readings from Orna's work on the history of schizophrenia, and Katie Tabb's excellent philosophical critique, "Should Psychiatry be Precise?" We look forward to continuing this collaboration in the future.

George J. Makari, M.D.

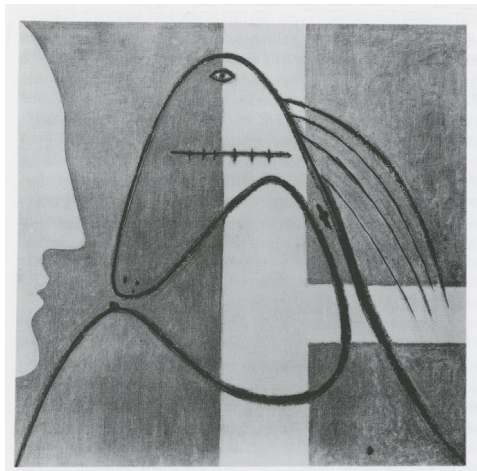


Pablo Picasso. *Head*. 1928.

SEMINAR IN NARRATIVE PSYCHIATRY

The Seminar in Narrative Psychiatry, 2018-2019, focused on works by writers who had either been hospitalized for mental illness themselves or had been closely involved with people who were treated by psychiatrists. We read Theodore Roethke's poem "Silence," which brilliantly evokes the experience of psychosis, followed by an excerpt from Sylvia Plath's *The Bell Jar*, in which the central character meets her overbearing psychiatrist for the first time. The members of the class also read a text from one of Emil Kraepalin's psychotic patients, along with an excerpt from James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*, in order to explore the similarities and differences between two equally difficult and evocative texts, one designated pathological, the other artistic. We also read passages from F. Scott Fitzgerald's *Tender is the Night*, my own novel, *The Sorrows of an American* (narrated by a psychiatrist, psychoanalyst), and Henry James' *The Tragic Muse*. The texts served as catalysts for fascinating impromptu writing in the seminar and conversations about the isolation of psychic suffering, the shifting character of transference, power relations between physician and patient, and the movement between and among perspectives in literary texts that open theoretical spaces beyond diagnostic categories.

Siri Hustvedt, Ph.D.



Pablo Picasso. *Head of a Woman*. 1928.

RESEARCH FACULTY

STAFF & AFFILIATED FACULTY

George J. Makari, M.D.	Director
Nathan Kravis, M.D.	Associate Director
Marisa Shaari, MLIS	Special Collections Librarian
Megan J. Wolff, Ph.D., MPH	Administrator
Anna M. Antonovsky, Ph.D.	
Alexandra Bacopoulos-Viau, Ph.D.	(New York University)
Michael Beldoch, Ph.D.	
Samantha Boardman, M.D.	
Edward Brown, M.D.	
Cyd Cipolla, Ph.D.	(New York University)
Daria Colombo, M.D.	
Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.	(Columbia University)
Aaron Esman, M.D.	
Joseph J. Fins, M.D., F.A.C.P.	
Lawrence Friedman, M.D.	
Richard Friedman, M.D.	
William A. Frosch, M.D.	
Robert Goldstein, M.D.	
Leonard Groopman, M.D., Ph.D.	
Curtis Hart, M.Div.	
Dagmar Herzog, Ph.D.	(CUNY Grad Center)
Anne Golomb Hoffman, Ph.D.	(Fordham University)
Siri Hustvedt, Ph.D.	
Robert Michels, M.D.	
Doris B. Nagel, M.D.	
Orna Ophir, Ph.D.	(New York University)
Camille Robcis, Ph.D.	(Columbia University)
Louis Sass, Ph.D.	(Rutgers University)
Theodore Shapiro, M.D.	
Nirav Soni, Ph.D.	
Paul E. Stepansky, Ph.D.	
Rosemary Stevens, Ph.D., MPH	
Peter Wilson, M.D.	

All have appointments at Weill Cornell. If a member's primary academic position is elsewhere, it is given in parentheses.

FACULTY NEWS

Alexandra Bacopoulos-Viau, Ph.D., is a Visiting Fellow at Weill Cornell Psychiatry. Over the past year she worked on her first monograph, *Scripting the Mind: Technologies of Writing and Selfhood in France, 1857–1930*, which traces the rise of various models of the mind that emerged in France prior to and concurrently with the Freudian revolution. Specifically, the book highlights the role played by certain writing practices in the making of modern subjectivity. A modified version of the book's second chapter appeared in a special issue of *History of the Human Sciences* in February, 2019. Dr. Bacopoulos-Viau also gave a number of invited talks—including at the Heyman Center's Medical Humanities series—and co-organised a conference at the Centre Koyré pour l'histoire des sciences in Paris.

Edward Brown, M.D., continues to participate in a psychiatry and philosophy reading group composed of psychiatrists and philosophers at Brown University. He has moderated a few sessions, including one on the first chapter of George Makari's *Soul Machine*. In his own research, he has been looking at the transition from early modern patient-centered explanations of illness to disease-oriented theories, with a particular focus on scurvy.

Cyd Cipolla, Ph.D., is an associate faculty member at the Gallatin School of Individualized Study at New York University and is the newly appointed Associate Director of the program in Science, Technology, Arts, and Creativity. She continues to teach and advise students interested in the history of psychology, cognitive and computer science, gender and feminist theory, and critical studies of science and technology. She presented on "Dream-Making and Feminist Pedagogy: Sci Fi in the Science Studies Classroom," at the Feminist Science Fiction conference in May 2019, and gave a talk titled "Put Yourself Back in the Narrative: The Past, Present, and Future of Women in Science" at Rockefeller University in March 2019.

Daria Colombo, M.D., was recently appointed Book Review Editor of the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*. She is on the faculty of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, supervises residents from Payne Whitney and Mount Sinai, as well as psychology externs at NYPSI, and teaches clinical case seminars at Payne Whitney and Mt. Sinai.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D., is Clinical Professor of Psychology in the Department of Psychiatry at WCMC. She is the coordinator of the Institute's Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Humanities. At the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research, she is the director of the Affiliate Scholars Program. This past year, she was invited to contribute a chapter on "Virginia Woolf and Psychoanalysis" to the *Cambridge Companion to Literature and Psychoanalysis* edited by Vera Camden (Cambridge University Press).



Pablo Picasso. *Woman in Armchair*. 1927.

Joseph J. Fins, M.D., M.A.C.P., F.R.C.P., continues as Chief of the Division of Medical Ethics, the E. William Davis, Jr., M.D., Professor of Medical Ethics, Professor of Medicine, Professor of Medicine in Psychiatry, Professor of Medical Ethics in Neurology and Professor of Medical Ethics in Rehabilitation Medicine at Weill Cornell Medicine. He co-directs the Consortium for the Advanced Study of Brain Injury (CASBI) at Weill Cornell and Rockefeller University. His scholarly focus has been on neuroethics and disorders of consciousness. Through his on-going appointment as The Solomon Center Distinguished Scholar in Medicine, Bioethics and the Law at Yale Law School, he has been exploring the rights owed to patients with severe brain injury. He recently completed a project on disorders of consciousness and disability

law with the support of the Greenwall Foundation and is a co-investigator on a NIH BRAIN Initiative grant exploring the use of deep brain stimulation in moderate to severe traumatic brain injury. Dr. Fins was named to the editorial board of *Ethics and Human Research*, a publication of the Hastings Center and editor of the ethics section of the *Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation*. He continues to serve on the boards of the International Neuroethics Society and the Hastings Center. In the past year, Dr. Fins received The Nicholas E. Davies Memorial Scholar Award for Scholarly Activities in the Humanities and History of Medicine of the American College of Physicians, presented the Alloway Lecture at the University of Toronto and the Moody Lecture at the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston. He also delivered the Charcot Lecture at the ICM-Hôpital Pitié Salpêtrière, Paris. In 2019, he was appointed Chair of the Advisory Committee of the Medical Center Archives of New York Presbyterian Weill Cornell Medical Center.

Lawrence Friedman, M.D., is on the Faculty of the Psychoanalytic Association of New York (Formerly, the Institute for Psychoanalytic Education affiliated with the NYU Medical School), where he is a member of the Curriculum Revision Committee, and advisor on its Curriculum Committee. This past year, he taught a class on the ideas of Heinz Kohut. He serves on the Board of Directors and Editorial Board of *The Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, and the Editorial Board of *Psychoanalytic Inquiry*. He is an Editorial Consultant to *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane*. He is collecting his previously published papers on philosophy and on theories of the mind, and working on a project, *Loewald Among the Ego Psychologists*.

Richard Friedman, M.D., continues to serve as a contributing Op-Ed writer for the *New York Times*, where he writes extensively on behavioral health and neuroscience.

William Frosch, M.D., has continued to write and publish academic chapters and book reviews. In addition, he presented a paper, “From the Ridiculous to the Sublime, and Back Again: The Saga of Father Louis,” to the Charaka club and to the Vidonians.

Robert Goldstein, M.D., has completed his manuscript: “Against Narrative: Essays on the Primacy of Inheritance in Mental Life.”

Curtis W. Hart, M.Div., continues in his various activities in the Medical Center and the community. He was a small group facilitator in the “Health, Illness, and Disease, Brain and Behavior Unit” in the Department of Psychiatry and in the “Advanced Medical Ethics” course in the Division of Medical Ethics. He continues in his roles as a member of the Institutional Review Board of Weill Cornell Medical College and the Board for Professional Medical Conduct of the State of New York, and as Editor in Chief of the *Journal of Religion and Health*. In 2018-2019, he shared in an introductory presentation for the LEAP program for second and third year medical students and made a presentation to the Religious and Spiritual Issues Discussion Group of the Columbia Psychoanalytic Center entitled “Reinhold Niebuhr: Justice, Power, and the Cold War.”

Dagmar Herzog, Ph.D., is Distinguished Professor of History at the Graduate Center, where this fall she is teaching a course on new directions in the history of Nazism and the Holocaust. Some of her current work concerns the intersections of psychiatry and disability. *Unlearning Eugenics: Sexuality, Reproduction, and Disability in Post-Nazi Europe* (based on lectures delivered in Jerusalem) appeared last year with Wisconsin University Press; she is currently beginning a new book project on Nazism’s first genocide: the mass murder of psychiatric patients and individuals with cognitive disabilities. A special issue of *Psychoanalysis and History*, which she coedits, just appeared in August 2019: “Psychoanalysis Confronts Cognitive Disability.” The forthcoming issue will bring a first-ever translation of an important essay by Erich Fromm from 1937: “The Feeling of Powerlessness,” as well as translations from, and an essay about, Elvio Fachinelli, an Italian translator of Freud and Lacan, and a prominent counterculture activist and antiauthoritarian kindergarten founder. Last but not least: her English translation of the radical Swiss psychoanalyst and ethnologist Fritz Morgenthau’s *Technik: On the Dialectics of Psychoanalytic Practice* is appearing with Routledge in 2020.

Anne Golomb Hoffman, Ph.D., gave several talks this past year involving the concept of *Nachträglichkeit* (deferred action or *après coup*), associated with trauma, in relation to narrative structure, the focus of her current research. The talks addressed the fiction of Israeli writer David Grossman and a recently published book by Kiese Laymon, *Heavy: An American Memoir*. Together with a Fordham colleague, a geneticist with whom she developed a new interdisciplinary course,

she presented critical perspectives on empathy to Cornell's Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Humanities. In fall 2019, she will teach a graduate seminar, "Memory, Trauma, Narrative: Literary and Psychoanalytic Perspectives."

Siri Hustvedt, Ph.D., continued to teach her seminar in narrative psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical College. In October, she delivered the closing keynote lecture: "Never Mind, or; Plato, Placebo, Placenta" at The Three Souls in the History of Medicine and Natural Philosophy conference held at Reid Hall in Paris. Also in October, she delivered the closing keynote at the 4th Columbia Psychosomatics Conference: "Healing Unexplainable Pain, Advances in Multidisciplinary Integrated Psychosomatic Care" in New York City. She also gave a talk at a fundraiser for The Sigmund Freud Foundation and recorded a podcast for Meditative Stories on Giovanni Bellini's *The Ecstasy of Saint Francis* in the Frick Collection. In March, Simon & Schuster published her seventh novel *Memories of the Future*. In April, she traveled to Lausanne where she received The European Essay Prize for her essay "The Delusions of Certainty" on the mind/body problem. In May, she appeared at the Hay on Wye Festival, and then flew to Oslo, Norway, where she spent a week as a visiting professor at the University of Oslo in the interdisciplinary Literature, Cognition, Emotion (LCE) program; there she gave a university lecture, "Poetic Logic" on cognitive science and literature. In June, she attended The International Margaret Cavendish's Society's Biennial Conference in Trondheim, Norway, where she gave the closing keynote lecture, "My Margaret Cavendish; or Notes Toward a Mind/Body Reconciliation." In 2019, she won an American Academy Arts and Letters Award for Literature and Spain's most prestigious prize, The Princess of Asturias Award for Literature.

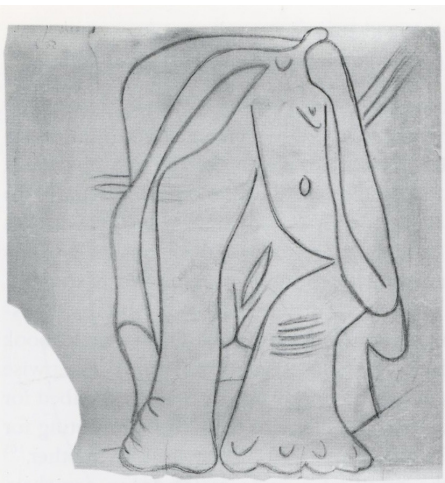
Nathan Kravis, M.D., is the Associate Director of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry and an Associate Editor of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*. He received a Grady Award in 2018 for his book, *On the Couch: A Repressed History of the Analytic Couch* (MIT Press, 2017; German and Turkish editions, 2018; Russian translation forthcoming). This year, he lectured at the Virginia Psychoanalytic Society and the Manhattan Institute for Psychoanalysis.

George Makari, M.D., is the Director of the DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry and Professor of Psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical College. In October, he delivered a lecture at the "Three Souls in the History of Medicine and Natural Philosophy" conference at the Université Diderot in Paris. In the spring he travelled to Japan in anticipation of the Japanese translation of *Revolution in Mind*, where he delivered lectures at Keio University, and Kyoto University, and led a panel discussion, "Deviating with Freud" at Seikei University. He also delivered the keynote address, "On the Psyche in Psychoanalysis," at the International Neuropsychanalysis Society in April. At Weill Cornell, Dr. Makari delivers lectures on the history of psychiatry to medical residents, and serves as co-instructor to the course on "Models of the Mind." In addition to teaching, research, and writing, he directs the Payne Whitney Outpatient Psychotherapy Clinic and maintains an active psychiatric practice. He is currently completing a book on the history of xenophobia as a political and psychological construct.

Robert Michels, M.D., is the Walsh McDermott University Professor of Medicine, and University Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell, where he continues his teaching activities. He delivered Professors' Rounds throughout the year, taught the PGY-II "Diagnosis in Psychiatry" course, the PGY-IV Continuous Case Seminar, guided discussions in the residents' Journal Club, and participated in the Department's Clinical Scholars Institute. Dr. Michels was a panelist at the "The Clinical Contributions and Legacy of Leston Havens" conference held at Harvard University, presented a talk titled "New Developments in Psychoanalytic Treatment" at the Chicago Psychoanalytic Institute, and participated in a roundtable discussion on "The Future of Psychiatry" at The Helix Center in New York. Dr. Michels also gave the Edith Sabshin Memorial Visiting Lecture at Northwestern University—Feinberg School of Medicine, where he spoke on "The Developmental Course of Psychoanalytic Treatment."

Orna Ophir, Ph.D., is a part time faculty member at the Gallatin School of Individualized Studies at NYU where she teaches an interdisciplinary seminar on the Western History of Madness. She is serving on the International Psychoanalytic Association's committee on the History of Psychoanalysis and is on the organizing committee of its Berlin 2020 congress celebrating 100 years of the Berlin Institute and the Eitingon Training Model. In December, she gave a talk at the international ISPS conference in Israel on "Loneliness and Schizophrenia," based on research conducted in the Melanie Klein archive in London. She also gave a talk at the Cohn Institute in Tel Aviv University at the conference "Between Psyche and Society," based on her manuscript *Schizophrenia: The End of a Diagnosis* (Polity, forthcoming). She participated in a conference "Uncanny 99" at the German Department of NYU. The title of her talk was "Klein's *Heim* and its Many Chambers" based on a second manuscript, *Klein in America: The Migration of Melanie Klein's Thought and Legacy to the US* (Routledge, forthcoming). Ophir completed her second year as the coordinator of the Richardson Seminar at the IHP. She is a psychoanalyst in private practice in New York City, seeing individuals and couples.

Camille Robcis, Ph.D., is an Associate Professor of History and French at Columbia University. This year, she finished writing her second book, *Disalienation: Politics, Philosophy, and Radical Psychiatry in France*, which traces the history of institutional psychotherapy, a psychiatric reform movement born in France after the Second World War. Institutional psychotherapy had an important influence on many intellectuals and activists, in-



Pablo Picasso. *Woman in Armchair*. 1927.

cluding François Tosquelles, Frantz Fanon, Jean Oury, Félix Guattari, Georges Canguilhem, and Michel Foucault. A modified version of the book's second chapter, "Frantz Fanon, Institutional Psychotherapy, and the Decolonization of Psychiatry," will be published in *The Journal of the History of Ideas* next year.

Nirav Soni, Ph.D., is a Clinical Assistant Professor of Psychology in Psychiatry. Along with Lenny Groopman, he helps to oversee the Benjamin Rush fellowship in the history of psychiatry -- this year leading a survey of selected topics in the history of psychiatry and asylum practice in Great Britain, Europe and America. In addition to this work, he presented a paper at the Oral History Workshop at the American Psychoanalytic Association on D.W. Winnicott's visits to America. His paper focused on Winnicott's presentations of his therapeutic consultations using the squiggle game. He remains a candidate in Adult Psychoanalysis at the Columbia Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research as well as a consultant psychologist to the SUNY College of Optometry.

Megan J. Wolff, Ph.D., M.P.H., is an historian and administrator at the Institute for the History of Psychiatry, where she coordinates the seminar series on Issues in Mental Health Policy, conducts research, and authors "fact sheets" on policy issues designed to make scholarly and clinical information more readily available to journalists, students, lawmakers, and others. In addition, she is currently working on a manuscript on the history of social medicine at Montefiore Hospital, a project which has sparked an abiding interest in the development and definition of social medicine itself. In October, she delivered a lecture to the PGY1s in social medicine at Montefiore summarizing her research thus far, as part of the orientation week for the group.

ALUMNI NEWS

Eric J. Engstrom, Ph.D., fellow (2000-2001), continued research on a monograph about forensic politics and culture in Imperial Berlin. Furthermore, completing more than two decades of research, he saw the ninth and final volume of Emil Kraepelin's papers and correspondence published. He is currently also writing two articles, one on involuntional melancholia with Kenneth Kendler and another on the legacy of Wilhelm Griesinger's asylum reform program. Finally, he also returned to the classroom, teaching a course on the history of madness at the Humboldt University in Berlin.

BENJAMIN RUSH SCHOLARS PROGRAM

Ben Scherban, M.D., is a PGY-III resident in Psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medicine, and is currently studying the history of psychiatry under the tutelage of Dr. Len Groopman and Dr. Nirav Soni. In this past year, the three met every two months for interesting discussions on numerous texts. Beginning in the fall, the tutorial focused on George Makari's book *Soul Machine: the Invention of the Modern Mind*, then touched on *George III and the Mad-Business*, by Macalpine and Hunter. Attention then turned to France and read portions of *Mesmerism and the End of the Enlightenment in France*, by Robert Darnton, as well as Nancy Tomes' *The Art of Asylum - Keeping: Thomas Story Kirkbride and the Origins of American Psychiatry*, in addition to a study of the history of Pennsylvania Hospital. In the spring, the study did a deeper dive into the history of melancholia, reading Stanley Jackson's account, *Melancholia and Depression: From Hippocratic Times to Modern Times*. The tutorial closed out the year with a skeptical look at the history of psychiatry by Foucault in *Madness and Civilization*.

Nirav Soni, Ph.D.



Pablo Picasso. *Three Musicians.*
Summer, 1921.

RESEARCH FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

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ton, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association Publishing, 386-388.

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_____, (2019). "Misogynie," in *Passions Sociales*, ed. Gloria Origgi (Paris: Press Universitaire de France), 401-408.

_____, (2019). "Living Thing," in *Festschrift for Poul Erik Tøjner, director of the Louisiana Museum, Denmark*.

_____, (2019). *Memories of the Future*. New York: Simon and Shuster.

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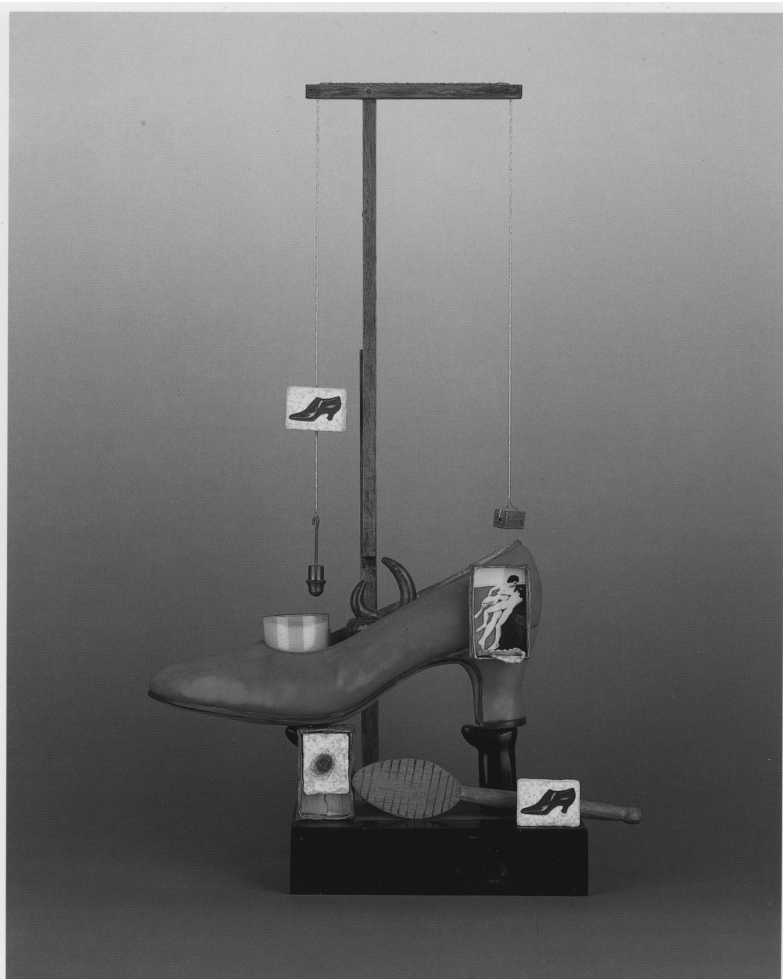
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**Salvador Dalí. *Scatological Object Functioning Symbolically.*
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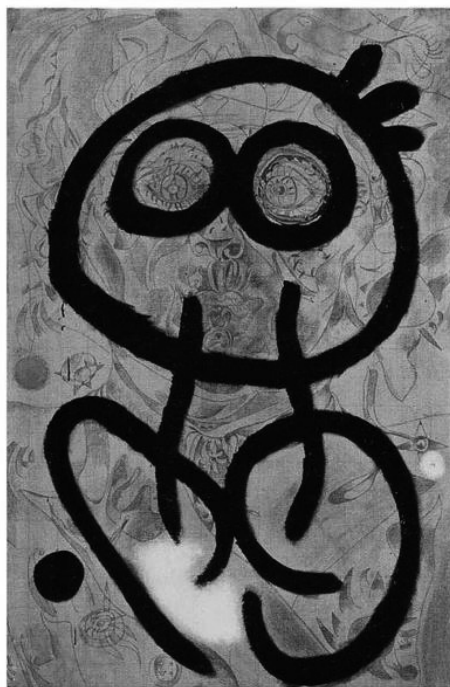
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